

Having been excited by this success, the team of Joe Webb and John Buyer then elevated the health expectations throughout the dental enterprise. They devised the concept of dental wellness to replace the only adequate dental health standard of dental readiness with an optimal dental health standard of wellness. Dental wellness is now the standard in all three services. Legislation to assist the services in achieving higher levels of dental wellness will continue to have a profound and lasting impact upon future forces.

The team of Joe and John then broke down parochial barriers to successfully make the UHQ MEDIVAC training program at Fort Rucker a reality in time to have a successful impact on the Second Gulf War. So now when a dust-off helicopter comes in, and these litters need to be reconfigured, even at night or under trying circumstances, they have been trained under the difficult standards and are prepared to save lives. This project would never have occurred had it not been for their insights and their strategies.

As a Colonel, Joe Webb also served as the Commander of the largest dental command in the Department of Defense. The United States Army Dental Command, called DENTCOM, is comprised of more than 3,800 personnel and 172 clinics worldwide, and had an operating budget of over \$200 million.

A strategic visionary, Major General Webb impacted the implementation of the dental care reengineering initiative, which revolutionized the provisions of the dental care to soldiers to improve the quality of practice for dental care officers.

This gifted leader then was assigned as the Assistant Surgeon General for Force Development and Sustainment. He moved from a colonel at DENTCOM to this new job as a brigadier general. In this capacity, he was responsible for the Army Medical Department's contracting logistics facilities and information management across the Medical Corps.

This proven and tested leader was then selected for promotion to major general and assigned to command the Pacific Region Medical Command and Tripler Army Medical Center. In this capacity, he was responsible for providing primary, specialty and tertiary care to over 500,000 in the Pacific Command, and over 100,000 VA beneficiaries. He led and managed the day-to-day operations for a 229-bed medical center which is the primary referral medical center in the Pacific. A strategic leader, he played a lead role in the Army's theater security cooperation program, working closely to establish professional medical relationships with other countries. He also reached out to the underserved Pacific Islanders and used all means available to increase access to care for those in need.

In July of 2004, he was selected to serve as the Army Deputy Surgeon General and Chief of Staff of the United States Army Medical Com-

mand. He masterfully guided the activities of an organization which executes an \$8 billion annual operating budget, encompassing over \$6 billion in facilities assets through 12 major subordinate commands, comprised of more than 48,000 military and civilian personnel, eight medical centers, 47 hospitals, 73 separate clinics, 172 dental clinics, 14 biomedical research facilities worldwide. While serving as the Deputy Surgeon General, Major General Webb also placed a renewed emphasis on issues related to the physical and mental well-being of the United States Army Reserve and Army National Guard Members. Under his management and direction, training opportunities for the Reserve AMEDD components were synchronized and improved to meet current and future needs.

Major General Webb's imprint on military medicine extends beyond the Army throughout the Department of Defense and into the national and international communities. His extraordinary achievements are characterized by profound dedication, compassion, intellect and professionalism. Major General Webb's distinguished performance of duty is in keeping with the most proud and cherished traditions of military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army Medical Command, the United States Army and the United States of America.

I have first- and secondhand knowledge of Joe Webb that few have. That is why I have come to the floor. This is a man that has internal anchors. He has a backbone of steel. When it comes to his passion and his commitment, no one can match him. He requests the noblest of things from the noble, and he achieves great results. This is a great man who served our country for over 39 years and I thank him for his service. This is my friend, Joe Webb.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2007 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2007 THROUGH FY 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2007 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2007 through 2011. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and sections 401 and 501 of H. Con. Res.

376, which is currently in effect as a concurrent resolution on the budget in the House under H. Res. 818. This status report is current through November 8, 2006.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 376. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2007 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 376 for fiscal year 2007 and fiscal years 2007 through 2011. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2007 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2008 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 376. This list is needed to enforce section 401 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

The fifth table provides the current level of the nondefense reserve fund for emergencies established by section 501 of H. Con. Res. 376. The table is required by section 505 of the budget resolution, and is needed to determine whether an increase in the reserve fund, allocations and aggregates will be necessary for any pending legislation that contains emergency-designated discretionary budget authority.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2007 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 376 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2007	Fiscal years 2007–2011
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,283,029	(1)

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE
BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2007 CON-
GRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 376
REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8,
2006—Continued

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2007	Fiscal years 2007– 2011
Outlays	2,325,998	(¹)
Revenues	1,780,666	10,039,909
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	2,267,144	(¹)
Outlays	2,275,060	(¹)
Revenues	1,787,453	10,182,016
Current Level over (+) / under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–15,885	(¹)
Outlays	–50,938	(¹)

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE
BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2007 CON-
GRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 376
REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8,
2006—Continued

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2007	Fiscal years 2007– 2011
Revenues	6,787	142,107

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2007 in excess of \$15,885,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2007 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 376.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2007 in excess of \$50,938,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2007 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 376.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2007 in excess of \$6,787,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 376.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 in excess of \$142,107,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 376.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION
COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House committee	2007		2007–2011 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	45	45	45	45
Current Level	–35	150	34	213
Difference	–80	105	–11	168
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	0	1	0	30
Current Level	16	119	178	–1,733
Difference	16	118	178	–1,763
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	2	2
Current Level	0	0	–5	–5
Difference	0	0	–7	–7
Government Reform:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	106	7	0	0
Difference	106	7	0	0
International Relations:				
Allocation	1	1	5	5
Current Level	0	–5	0	–12
Difference	–1	–6	–5	–17

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION
COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House committee	2007		2007–2011 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Judiciary:				
Allocation	19	16	116	113
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	–19	–16	–116	–113
Resources:				
Allocation	0	0	6	6
Current Level	15	15	27	27
Difference	15	15	21	21
Science:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	13	13	22	22
Current Level	0	–3	–4	–19
Difference	–13	–16	–26	–41
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	–3	–3	0	0
Difference	–3	–3	0	0
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	1	–8	1	2
Difference	1	–8	1	2

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007 COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of June 6, 2006 (H. Rpt. 109—488)		Current level reflecting action completed as of November 8, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	17,812	19,497	17,771	19,402	-41	-95
Defense	377,357	393,165	377,357	394,244	0	1,079
Energy & Water Development	30,017	31,411	28,924	30,749	-1,093	-662
Foreign Operations	21,300	23,441	19,609	23,144	-1,691	-297
Homeland Security	32,080	38,711	31,905	38,714	-175	3
Interior-Environment	25,889	26,902	25,437	26,536	-452	-366
Labor, HHS & Education	141,930	145,631	150,375	147,565	8,445	1,934
Legislative Branch	4,030	4,013	3,749	3,791	-281	-222
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	94,705	88,728	86,302	84,498	-8,403	-4,230
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	59,839	62,143	57,422	60,351	-2,417	-1,792
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	67,819	130,069	66,959	128,628	-860	-1,441
Unassigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	872,778	963,711	865,810	957,622	-6,968	-6,089

STATEMENT OF FY2008 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SECTION 401 OF H. CON. RES. 376 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006

[IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS]

BUDGET AUTHORITY	
Appropriate Level	23,565
Current Level:	
Elk Hills	0
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	0
Employment and Training Administration	0
Education for the Disadvantaged	0
School Improvement	0
Children and Family Services (Head Start)	0
Special Education	0
Vocational and Adult Education	0
Transportation (highways, transit, Farley Building)	0
Payment to Postal Service	0
Section 8 Renewals	0
Total	0

Current Level over (+) / under (-)
Appropriate Level -23,565

STATEMENT OF NONDEFENSE RESERVE FUND FOR EMERGENCIES UNDER SECTION 501 OF H. CON. RES. 376 DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FY2007 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006

[IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS]

BUDGET AUTHORITY	
Appropriate Level	6,450

Current Level 0

Current Level over (+) / under (-)
Appropriate Level -6,450

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 15, 2006.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,

Chairman, Committee on the Budget
House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2007 budget and is current through November 8, 2006. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 376, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007, as approved by the House of Representatives. Although the House and the Senate have not reached agreement on a concurrent budget resolution for 2007, pursuant to House Resolution 818, H. Con. Res. 376 has the force and effect in the House for all purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as though adopted by the Congress.

Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, and section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level

report excludes certain amounts that affect 2007 spending (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated September 7, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2007:

the United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 109-283);

the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act of 2005 (public Law 109-286);

the Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-288);

the Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (which includes the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007) (Public Law 109-289);

the Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-295);

the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-314);

the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-338);

the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347); and the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364).

In addition, the Congress has cleared for the President's signature the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Revision Act of 2006 (S. 2464).

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions: ¹			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,819,599
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,400,673	1,333,068	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	409,185	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-549,710	-549,710	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	850,963	1,192,543	1,819,599

Enacted this session:

Authorizing Legislation:

An act to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program for fiscal year 2006 (P.L. 109-204)

Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-221)

Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-222)

Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act (P.L. 109-227)

Veterans' Housing Opportunity and Benefits Improvement Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-233)

Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-235)

Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-236)

Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-241)

Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-250)

An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom Democracy Act of 2003 (P.L. 109-251)

An act to provide funding authority to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (P.L. 109-268)

Pension Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-280)

United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 109-283)

Pueblo de San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-286)

Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-288)

National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-314)

National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-338)

Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347)

John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (P.L. 109-364)

-1,000	-520	0
11	11	11
0	0	-32,674
0	0	-4
-3	-3	0
1	0	1
1	0	5
0	-3	0
0	1	0
0	0	-1
0	-5	0
15	119	363
1	1	-15
7	7	0
0	-10	0
1	1	0
3	3	0
106	7	0
-35	150	0

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2006—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriations Acts			
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109–234) ²	0	– 14	168
Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (P. L. 109–289) ²	377,571	252,047	0
Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 109–295) ²	32,968	20,406	0
Total, enacted this session	406,646	272,198	– 32,146
Passed, pending signature:			
Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Revision Act of 2006 (S. 2464)	4	4	0
Continuing Resolution Authority:			
Continuing Resolution, 2007	435,429	262,044	0
Entitlements and mandates:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	571,102	548,271	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{2,3}	2,267,144	2,275,060	1,787,453
Total Budget Resolution	2,283,029	2,325,998	1,780,666
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	6,787
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	15,885	50,938	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2007–2011:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	10,182,016
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	10,039,909
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	142,107
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ The effects of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–171) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Conforming Amendments Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–173) are included in this section of the table, consistent with the budget resolution assumptions. In addition, the scoring for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 includes savings from corrections to two provisions (in sections 8006 and 10002) not yet enacted, consistent with the budget resolution assumptions.

² Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, and section 402 of H. Con. Res. 376, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007, as approved by the House of Representatives, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. The amounts so designated are as follows:

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109–234)	48	39,863	0
Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 109–289)	70,000	40,473	0
Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 109–295)	1,829	943	0
Total, enacted emergency requirements	71,877	81,279	0

Note: These amounts are generally excluded from the current level. However, section 402 of the 2007 budget resolution specifies that upon enactment of funding for the global war on terrorism, amounts included in the budget resolution for such purpose shall be considered current law when preparing the current level. Therefore, the current level includes \$50,000 million in budget authority and \$33,500 million in outlays assumed in the budget resolution.

PROSECUTION OF TWO U.S. BORDER PATROL AGENTS: CALLING FOR PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am on the floor today to bring to the attention of the House a situation involving two U.S. border agents. These agents were found guilty in a Federal court for wounding a drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across our southern border into Texas. These agents never should have been prosecuted for their actions last year, yet they have been sentenced to 11 and 12 years in Federal prison respectively.

Agent Ramos served the Border Patrol for 9 years and was a former nominee for Border Patrol Agent of the Year. Agent Compean had 5 years of experience as a border agent. By attempting to apprehend a Mexican drug smuggler, these agents were simply doing their job to protect the American people.

Mr. Speaker, today I have written the President of the United States to express my outrage over his indifference toward the plight of these two agents. Despite my repeated requests for an investigation of this case, and a request by a dozen Members of Congress for the President to pardon these agents, this administration has ignored the concerns of countless citizens who have decried the unjust prosecution of these two heroes.

Press Secretary Tony Snow conveyed the administration's collective dis-

missal of these concerns when he labeled the question of a Presidential pardon for these agents as "nonsensical."

With an approval rating hovering near 30 percent, it is obvious and evident that the citizens of our Nation have been disappointed with this administration.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling on the President to listen to the concerns of the American people and to make it a top priority to pardon these two agents. These agents should have been commended for their actions, but instead the U.S. Attorney's Office prosecuted the agents and granted full immunity to the drug smuggler for his testimony against our agents.

The drug smuggler received full medical care in El Paso, Texas, was permitted to return to Mexico and is now suing the Border Patrol for \$5 million for violating his civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, he is not an American citizen. He is a criminal. And yet, Mr. Speaker, it is our two brave border agents who have been sentenced to serve time behind bars.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the last paragraph of my letter to the President. I have mailed this letter today to the White House, and this is the last paragraph of the letter:

"Mr. President, you have an opportunity to reverse a great injustice committed against two agents who have given years of their lives in service to this Nation and who have been unjustly punished for doing their job to protect our homeland.

"On January 17 of 2007, both Agents Ramos and Compean must surrender themselves to Federal authorities un-

less action is taken to overturn their sentences. I strongly encourage you to listen to the concerns of the American people and use the power of your office to pardon these two agents."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 15, 2006.

Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH,
President of the United States,
Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: I am writing to express my deep disappointment with your Administration's demonstrated indifference toward the case of United States Border Patrol Agents Ignacio Ramos and Jose Alonso Compean. On October 19th, the agents were convicted and sentenced to 11 and 12 years in federal prison respectively for firing shots at a Mexican drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across the U.S. border last year. The two agents were prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's office and the smuggler was granted full immunity to testify against the agents.

In a letter to Press Secretary Tony Snow, I conveyed my extreme disappointment with his responses to questions regarding the agents' case. At press briefings, Mr. Snow labeled a question concerning a presidential pardon for agents Ramos and Compean "nonsensical," and later announced the White House's intention to "wait and see" what a congressional hearing on their case produces.

Despite my repeated requests for an investigation of this case and a request by a dozen members of Congress for you to pardon the agents, your Administration has collectively dismissed these requests and the petitions of countless citizens throughout the country who have decried the unjust prosecution of these two heroes. With an approval rating hovering near thirty percent, it is obvious and evident that the citizens of our nation have been disappointed with your Administration—and I believe your inaction on this issue is a key reason why.

Mr. President, you have an opportunity to reverse a great injustice committed against